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[NO. 397.]

J. J. Holton, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Five Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within six months.
Ten Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
The paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per line for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent line. Court advertisements and Sheriff's charges 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the year.

Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1838.	(Sun) (Mon) (Tues) (Wed) (Thurs) (Fri) (Sat)	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday	5 6 6 6 6	Per May, 1838.
Saturday	5 6 6 6 6	1st 1 7 49 morn.
Sunday	5 6 6 6 6	2nd 11 42 fore'n.
Monday	5 6 6 6 6	3rd 16 4 26 aft'n.
Tuesday	5 6 6 6 6	4th 21 11 7 fore'n.
Wednesday	5 6 6 6 6	5th 26 18 31-2 19 morn.
Thursday	5 6 6 6 6	

From the North!

WE INFORM OUR
friends, that we have just received some

GOODS,

are anxious to sell, either for Cash, or on credit. As much as has been about Goods purchased in Charleston, ask the people to compare prices, judge themselves, and in "these hard times" where they can get the best bargains, people are perfectly competent to judge by their verdict we will be governed. We have also a general assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,
by an arrangement made with a gentleman at the North, we expect to receive medicines regularly, which will enable us to sell at short profits, and furnish fresh articles to our customers. While the mind body are afflicted, we are unwilling to see Pocket Books. We will, therefore, Medicines cheap, either wholesale or retail.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.
96/

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

Will be sold, on Monday, the 28th of this instant, at the late residence of Mrs. Henderson, dec'd.

Six young Negroes,
belonging to the estate of said deceased. Credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Due attendance will be given on that day.

CAROL H. HENDERSON, Ex'r.
May 1, 1838.

Wanted,
or 3 Journeymen Cabinet Makers.—To workmen of sober and steady habits, constant work and good wages will be given. No others need apply.
JOS. F. FRITCHARD.
Charlotte, May 1, 1838. 96/

ATTENTION
Rare Bone Convinables!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade, on the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the regular parade ground, armed and equipped as the law directs with 74 rounds of ball cartridge, for drill and review.
By order of Capt.
LOUIS RUBIOCHICO,
SETH PAFOTIARE, O. S.
May 3, 1838.

Strayed or Stolen
FROM the Charlotte Mine, on the night of the 26th ult., a light sorrel MARE, with a white forehead and a lump on the side, about 19 or 20 hands high. Any person who will give information of the same to Thomas Goodlake in Charlotte, or to me at the Charlotte Mine, shall receive a just recompense for their trouble.
NOAH HARRIS.
May 1, 1838.

Negro for Sale.
In pursuance of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at April term, 1838, I will proceed to sell, on the 15th of May next, at the late residence of Mrs. Davis, dec'd. a

Likely Negro Boy,
about 3 years old. Said nagen is sold in accordance with the last will and testament of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.
JAS. H. DAVIS, Executor.
April 28, 1838. 97

Wrapping Paper.
THE subscribers have on hand for sale a supply of good Wrapping Paper.
TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
April 11, 1838. 98/

New Public House in Charlotte!

MECKLENBURG HOTEL.
Situating about 150 yards North East of the Court House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

This House has undergone thorough repair expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favour him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, his house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Outlets, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

W. F. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 93-ly
He would also inform his friends and customers that he has moved his **Stock of Goods** to the new store room, one door north, near to the Tin Shop, where he would be glad to see all who want to buy bargains.

A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Wright, and is now prepared to carry on the **Coach Making** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not surpass, any made in this section of country.

REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch. Also, all kinds of Smith work.
CHARLES OVERMAN.
April 10, 1838. 93/

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.
James Barnett

James Spratt, Adm'r. and the heirs at law of James Spratt, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Mary Spratt, Lastly Wright and his wife Martha, Nancy Smith, Alexander Greer and his wife Peggy, Defendants in this suit, are not residents of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless said defendants, be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court house in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the bill set for hearing, ex parte as to them.

Ted: D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
April 12, 1838. Price ad. 65/

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Equity, February Term, 1838.
John R. Williams

R. McCombs and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew J. Perry, one of the defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this State. It is ordered, that publication be made six weeks, in the Charlotte Journal, that unless said A. J. Perry be and appear at our next Court of Equity to be held at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Ted: D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
April 7, 1838. Prin. for 63. 68

Notice!

TO avoid giving sharp notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with **CASH**. We have still on hand a superior

Stock of Goods,
which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.
TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838. 91/

Mr. Biddle's Letter.

To the Hon. John Quincy Adams, Washington.

My Dear Sir: I propose to say a few words on the question whether the banks should resume specie payments in May next. I do this because my position seems to justify, if not require it. For thirteen years I have been connected with the institution which caused the late resumption, and during all that period my efforts have been directed to secure to the country the benefits of a sound currency, and to banish from circulation every thing but the precious metals and notes always convertible into them. I think that no other currency is safe or tolerable, and that we should now return to it at the first moment it can be done permanently. For this purpose the institution in which I belong has made great efforts. Since the suspension in May last, it has bought and added to its vaults nearly three millions of dollars in gold and silver, and now, with a capital of thirty-five millions, its notes in circulation are six millions, while its specie, after paying more than half a million to the Government of the United States, amounts to nearly four millions, and it has eight or ten millions of funds in Europe. Our principles, heretofore, incline us to an early resumption; our preparations would justify it; and if we were at all influenced by the poor ambition of doing what others cannot do so readily, or the still poorer desire of profiting by disasters of others, the occasion would certainly be tempting. But the Bank of the U. States, makes common cause with the other banks, and the character and prosperity of the country are identified with its banking system. They must stand or fall together—and it is of vital importance that the banks should act wisely and act harmoniously, and above all, that they should not suffer themselves to be driven, by the dread of being thought weak, into rash and hazardous enterprises. The great prerogative of strength is not to be afraid of doing right; and it belongs to those who have no fear that prudent councils will be mistaken for timidity, to examine calmly whether the general interest of the country recommended the voluntary resumption of specie payments in May next. I say the voluntary resumption, because there is not now, nor has there ever been, any legal suspension of specie payments, as there was for more than twenty years in England. The suspension is wholly conventional between the banks and the community, arising from their mutual benefit. In truth, the banks are but the mere agents of that community. They have no funds not already lent out to the people, of whose property and industry they are the representatives. They are only other names for the farms, the commerce, the factories, and the internal improvements of the country; and the inquiry whether the banks are ready to resume is only another form of asking whether the People are ready to pay their debts to the banks.

The true question, then, after all, is, whether the time has arrived when the banks should announce that the c. of suspension, which they satisfied the community, have ceased to exist, and that the suspension itself, with all its necessary attendants of restriction, need no longer be continued. To that inquiry I now proceed. And—
1. What were the causes of the suspension?—They were the Specie Circular, which forbade the receipt of any thing but gold or silver at the land offices; the mismanagement of the deposits, which centered them to the frontiers; the clamor raised by the Executive against bank notes, which alarmed the People for their safety, and caused a run upon the banks for specie. Now, has any one of these causes ceased? On the contrary, have they not acquired tenfold force? The Specie Circular is not repealed. On the contrary, it has been extended, for bank notes are prohibited, not merely from the land offices, but from all payments of every description to the Government. The distribution of the surplus is over, because there is no longer any surplus to distribute; but the great disbursements on the Southern and Western frontier operate as injuriously, by requiring the transfer of so much revenue from the points where it is collected. Lastly and mainly, the alarm about bank notes, propagated by the Government, has been deeply spread throughout the country, till what was at first a passing outcry has settled into an implacable hostility. No man, I think, can doubt for a moment that the Executive of the United States seeks to maintain his power by exciting popular passions against the credit system, and that the whole influence of the Government is employed to infuse into the minds of the people distrust and hatred of all banks. For this purpose the most insane ravings are addressed to the cupidity of the ignorant, who are taught that gold and silver are the only true riches, and above all, that these shrouded metals would enable us to outwit the paper dullness of England. "Sir," said lately one of these politicians in the Senate of the United States, "A man loses all by any circumstance that but for that circumstance he would have made. Although England is a paper country, yet if we were exclusively a metallic country we should make more out of intercourse with her. And why should we, because she chooses to maintain herself by her paper system, follow her example?" The Government, it may be said, is comparatively harmless, because its expenditures exceed its income. Its regular income, no doubt; but while it can pledge the public credit for Treasury notes at a high rate of interest, by which every man's property is mortgaged, and buy specie with them, there can never be wanting the means of opposing the banks. There is, therefore, no one circumstance, which occasioned the suspension, sufficiently removed to justify a change, and the most prominent cause remains with increased intensity.

II. The credit system of the United States and the exclusively metallic system are now fairly in the field, face to face with each other; one or the other must fall. There can be no other issue. It is more question of correcting errors, reforming abuses, but of absolute destruction; not which shall conquer, but which shall survive. The present struggle too must be final. If the banks resume, and are able, by sacrificing the community, to continue a few months, it will be conclusively employed at the next elections to show that the schemes of the Executive are not as destructive as they will prove hereafter. But if they resume, and again are compelled to suspend, the Executive will rejoice at this new triumph, and the banks will fall in the midst of a universal outcry against their weakness. This is perfectly understood, and accordingly all the influence of the Executive is directed to drive the banks, by popular outrage and clamor, into a premature resumption—not a business resumption, general and permanent, but a political and forced resumption, which may place them at the mercy of those in power. They who have special charge of these interests must then beware of being deceived from their present position. They are now safe and strong, and they should not venture beyond their own resources while the enemy is in the plain before them.

If they resume, one of two things will happen, their notes will not be received by the Government, or they will be received. If they are not received, the Government, to the extent of the revenue, will force the holders of the notes to draw specie from the banks to be deposited with the collectors of the revenue. For the difference between the revenue and the expenses, the Government will issue Treasury notes, to be sold for bank notes, and converted into specie, and, as the disbursements are made at points on the frontiers, remote from the places of collection, it will not return to the banks issuing it except circuitously. But if the notes are received, they will not, as formerly, be deposited in banks, and drawn out again as to enter into the circulation, leaving the public creditor his choice of specie or notes, but they will be left in special deposits with the receivers. When warrants are drawn on these receivers, they will call on the banks for specie to pay the favored public creditor, selecting of course the bank on whom they will draw according to its servility or opposition to the Executive, and thus placing them all under his control. Now, under such circumstances, is it wise for the banks to disarm themselves in the presence of their enemy?

III. The disorders of the currency lie too deep for superficial remedies, and these palliatives irritate without curing. Congress and Congress as laws, can apply adequate relief. What Mr. Madison said to Congress in 1816, is even more true in 1838. "For the interest of the community at large," said he, "as well as for the purposes of the Treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use wherever it may circulate. The Constitution has entrusted Congress exclusively with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description." The only reform in the currency which that body has yet made, is the issue of ten millions of irredeemable paper money, and a proposal for ten millions more. Is it worth while, then, so long as Congress fails to exercise its legitimate powers, to waste the strength of the country in efforts to accomplish what we all know to be impracticable? To resume now without some clear understanding with the Government, seems to be throwing away the benefits of experience, and the misfortune. We have gone through all the mortification and all the inconvenience of suspension. Let us endeavor to profit by them; to fix the future on some guaranty of the stability of the currency, and not let every thing float again without knowing where we may be drifted. For

IV. Compare the situation of the banks at the last resumption and now. After a suspension for nearly three years, Congress applied all its power to induce, to persuade and to assist the banks in their efforts to resume. They passed the resolution of 1816, authorizing the receipt of the notes of specie paying banks. But this alone was insufficient; and at the same time they established the Bank of the United States, with a capital of thirty-five millions. That bank called a convention of State banks, and agreed that if they would resume specie payments, it would—

1. Assume all their debts to the Government of the United States.
2. Discontinue to those who had payments to make to the Government the whole amount of their bonds; and in addition,
3. Discount to those not indebted to the Government, two millions in New York, two millions in Philadelphia, one and a half million in Baltimore, and half a million in Richmond; and
4. Would sustain the resuming banks in case the resumption brought them into difficulty.
The banks at the same time imported an expense of more than half a million, the sum of seven millions of specie; and two months after the resumption, its discounts reached twenty millions. Compare with this statement our condition now. Then, the Government agreed to receive for all dues the notes of the Bank of the United States; now, all bank notes are refused and discredited. Then, the Government endeavored to sustain the banks; now, it is striving to destroy them. Then, it established a new and vigorous bank capital; now, it refuses to create a new bank, and seeks to cripple those in existence. Then we had two hundred and sixty banks; now, we have nearly nine hundred.

In short, what reliance have the banks now with the Executive hostile to them? What protection like that of the late Bank of the United States have they to sustain them? None whatever.

The only circumstance not wholly unfavorable in the comparison is the low rate of exchange with England. But nothing general or permanent can be inferred from this circumstance, which frequently occurs, and on the present occasion is wholly accidental in New York, from the unusual condition into which her measures of extreme rigor have driven every thing. If under ordinary circumstances, while other things underwent no depression, exchange on England should decline, it might be inferred that England owes to the United States more than we have yet drawn from her. But it is not exchange alone that has fallen. Exchange on England has not fallen in New York as much as the internal exchanges or stocks or real estate or house rent has fallen. This fact seems decisive as to the cause. But can this depression continue? Certainly not. Those rigorous measures are understood to be only preliminary, only preparations for an expansion by the banks of New York, which is to restore ease and confidence. Well, the moment this ease and confidence return, all things will rise, and exchange of course among the number. Besides, this unnatural condition will work its own remedy, as all irregularities are cured by their own excesses. To sell every thing and buy nothing is impracticable, and when the English have bought all the produce we have to spare, we must of course buy from them what manufacturers they have to spare. As soon as the proceeds of our industry are realized in England, while we have gradually exhausted our supply of English goods, our own merchants will convert their products into a fresh supply to be brought over; or, if this proves too slow, the English manufacturers themselves will send their own goods for sale. In either case the exchange will recover its equilibrium, and of course will also here, for, between two such countries as America and England, a permanent inequality of exchange, as a basis of the metallic currency of either, is impossible.

V. Perceiving nothing in the conduct of the Government to justify an early resumption, let us see if there be any thing in the state of the country which recommends it. Now, what is the condition of our affairs? The suspension found us with a heavy debt to the banks, not less probably than five hundred millions, with large balances from the Southern and Western States to the Atlantic cities, and with a very considerable debt to Europe. All parties were willing to pay; but great forbearance and great indulgence were necessary from the creditor, and, above all, after such

a convulsion, the great restorer was time to settle time to adjust accounts, time to send the debtors' crops to market, time to dispose of his property with the least sacrifice, time to bring out his resources to pay his debts.

In all the large movements of human affairs, as in the operations of Nature, the great law is gentleness—violence is the last resource of weakness. The disease of the country was an overstrained and disordered energy. The remedy was repose. The question the currency, though important was only secondary. The first concern was to pay our debts, and especially not to depreciate the value of our means of paying them. Accordingly, it seemed to me, that after the suspension, the true course of this country was, to begin a gentle and gradual diminution of loans sufficient to prevent the hazards of expansion while the restraint of specie payments was removed, and to prepare for the resumption, but with no rash competition as to the amount which the several banks could curtail, to make no violent charges to the standard of value, and give time for a settlement with foreigners, and among ourselves, on the same or nearly the same basis upon which these mutual engagements were contracted, letting the crops go to their destined markets without depreciating their price. After this, the resumption, with the aid of Congress, would have been easy and spontaneous. It was in this spirit that the Bank of the United States has not diminished ten per cent. of its loans—while it added about three millions to its specie—and will have given the necessary facilities for shipping the crops of the South and West to the amount probably of fifteen or twenty millions of dollars; placing its own confidential agent in England to protect the great commercial and pecuniary interests of the country. This seemed to be its proper function. It was thus that it hoped to discharge its duty to the whole Union. It was thus, too, it could show its fidelity to Pennsylvania, by aiding its public improvements—by keeping its business and its people in comparative ease, and by not suffering the prosperity of its commercial capital to be prostrated—objects these, far more important than whether specie payments be resumed a few months sooner or later.

The injurious effects of a contrary course are seen in all the relations of business. Take, for instance, the debts to banks and individuals. The debts were mainly contracted when the currency was abundant. They must now be paid in a very altered state of the currency; and it is necessary to proceed with extreme caution when the relation of the debtor to his creditor is changed by events which neither could control; because, if this change be not made very gradually, so as to bring at the same time all the other relations of life to the same standard, you inflict injustice or perhaps ruin on the debtor. It was thus that England continued her suspension for twenty-five years; and by act of Parliament gave several years' notice of the progressive resumption, in order that all the business of the country should adjust itself to the approaching change. Of the effect of any sudden resumption we have before us a striking instance. It appears by the published statements of the banks of the city of New York, that since the suspension to March 1, 1838, they have reduced their loans and discounts from forty-six millions to thirty millions; and their circulation from nine to two millions—an aggregate diminution of from fifty-five millions to thirty-three million. If this, or any thing near this, be the reduction, what is the consequence? A man who contracted a debt to the banks in New York, before the suspension finds his ability to provide means for the payment of that debt reduced one third, or nearly one-half—that is to say the dollar he now pays is equivalent to one and a half or almost two dollars when he borrowed it, besides the interest. Such a process of reduction would have been wholly intolerable, if the citizens had not escaped from it, and sought alleviation by loans elsewhere. But if the other cities had followed the example of New York and made similar reductions, the whole country would have sunk under its debt, or revolted against it.

These inequalities between members of the same community became more striking when applied to engagements between distant parts of the Union. The Atlantic cities, for instance, were creditors of the Southern and Western States for goods sold to them, to be paid for either in those or in the Atlantic cities—their currency being so nearly the same that the exchange would not cost as much as the mere transportation of the specie. When the day of payment arrives, the creditor only suddenly makes an artificial scarcity of his own currency, renders the only money he will receive in payment almost inaccessible to its debtor, reducing, at the same time the rates of exchange, and the prices of every thing. This rigor instantly recoils on the creditor. If payments are made in the Southern and Western States, the Atlantic merchant loses the whole depreciation in the exchange. If payment is to be made in the Atlantic cities, the debtor sends produce to pay his debt, the scarcity of money obliges him to sacrifice it; if he sends the bank notes of his country, they sink to seventy-five per cent. in value, and he loses the difference; if he brings the stocks of his State the scarcity of money renders their negotiations impossible. Once disappointed in this way he sends no more produce, no more bank notes, and the creditors in turn suffer more than the differences by the delay.

So in respect to foreigners. We owe a large debt to France and England. Why should we destroy the value of our only means of paying it? We can pay it only in cash, or produce, or stocks. As to cash this debt was contracted in an abundant currency. By this artificial scarcity of money we are obliged to pay it in a currency more valuable by one-half or one-third. Even at that rate, we can neither borrow the money nor raise it by sales, except by ruinous sacrifices. We then say pay it in produce or in stocks, but the same scarcity sinks the value of both. A debt contracted when cotton was at twenty cents, we have to pay when cotton is ten cents a pound. If we propose to pay in stocks, then, ten, have sunk perhaps twenty-fives per cent. on their price last year. Our resources, then, are diminished in value, while our debt is increasing by interest. The consequence is, that the foreign debt is postponed. This operates injuriously to both parties—in the domestic debtor, by reducing his means of payment; to the foreign creditor, by the delay and the hazard of his debt. It is not true, if he could now receive his money, he would remit it home at a low rate. But then the same scarcity which lowers the rate of remittance prevents his receiving any thing to remit; and, so far from being interested in the early resumption, it injures him essentially, because the forced preparation for it, by crushing the resources of his debtors, renders them alike unable and unwilling to pay. What the foreign creditor wants is payment—payment of the debt, not in a better currency, but in an equal currency, or, if necessary, in an inferior cur-

money, because it can better support a high rate of remittance than a reduced or postponed payment.

There prevails a notion that the credit of the country abroad will be injured by not resuming. Not in the least. Every body connected with American knows the reason of suspending, and entirely approved of it, as the only measure that could have saved the country. What European want now is that we should pay our debt. That is our first duty, and if they see, as they cannot fail to see, that these premature efforts to resume specie payments prevent the collection of what is due to them, they perceive that endeavoring to secure an object wholly domestic, they have been sacrificed. In respect to the dividends and the stocks payable abroad, many of them are payable in pounds sterling, guineas, and francs, so that we place the money there at our own cost; and, as to dividends payable here, they have almost universally been credited in the equivalent to specie. What the general merchants of France and England desire is, that we should take their merchandise; that we should trade with them. The state of our currency is a very subordinate concern. You deal with them, and pay them in their currency. They know little, and care little, about the currency in which you deal with the South and West. Besides, who are to reproach us with the depreciation of our notes? The English? But the Bank of England suspended specie payments for twenty-five years, during nearly all which time every American bank paid specie; and men in England were forced by law to take the notes of the Bank of England, when they were at thirty per cent discount; whereas no man is obliged here to take any note of any bank; and at this moment a paper dollar in Philadelphia or New York will buy a silver dollar delivered in London. The question, then, of the resumption is one exclusively domestic—one which, however important at home, does not affect the credit of the country abroad.

VI. We come now to the question, whether, if an early resumption be practicable, the month of May is a fit time? My impression is that the month of May is a very unfit time. The resumption, to be useful, must be general; and an arrangement can be satisfactory which does not include the Southern and Southwestern States. These I do not think are yet ready to resume. They are straining every nerve to pay their debts. Their crops are going forward to provide funds in Europe and at the North; the banks are laboring to meet their notes at the North; the Legislatures are pledging their credit to raise funds in order that their people may pay their debts. Why should we repulse them? All they want is time. They have not had the benefit of a single crop, and they may require another; and instead of discrediting them, or diminishing the value of their produce, or curtailing their facilities in sending their crops to market, it is better to help them and wait till they are more advanced in their preparations. The employment of credit, either of banks or of individuals, most useful to the country at this moment, is to forward its produce to Europe. Instead of this, the banks are reducing these facilities, and calling upon their debtors for payment. This seems very unreasonable. It is stopping the resources as they are carrying the crop to market. The month of May, too, is not the right time of the year. For example, it requires on an average about fifty days to take cotton from New Orleans to Liverpool. Supposing it immediately sold, the cargo is at the end of ten days to give a banker's acceptance, payable in two months, so that by the month of May there would not be actually realized more than the cotton which left New Orleans before January, when not more than one fourth or one fifth of the whole crop had been shipped. Much, of course, is drawn for when shipped, but I speak now of the actual obtaining possession of the proceeds of the crop; and at all events not one-half of the crop will have reached Europe by the month of May. The spring, too, is, moreover, the season when the credits given for the shipments of Southern and Western produce are maturing at the North; and the crop from which re-emboursements are to come remains unsold in Europe. The spring, too, is the time when the Western business has brought from the interior the notes of the Atlantic banks, when the circulation presses more upon them than at any other period, and when specie is wanted for the trade to China and India, making that time particularly unpropitious for the resumption.

VII. It remains now to inquire how far these general views of the expediency of a resumption in May should be changed by the determination of the banks of the city of New York to resume at that period.

For the gentlemen of New York who announced that decision, I have great personal regard, and under ordinary circumstances, could willingly yield my own convictions to their better opportunities and understanding. But the natural influence of their judgment is weakened by the knowledge of the fact, that the banks of New York would not have had the least idea of a resumption in May, but because the immunity allowed by the Legislature will then expire, and they fear that it will not be renewed. This was distinctly avowed at the Bank Convention, and the deposition who visited Philadelphia repeated it again and again. Now this may be a very good reason for the banks of New York to resume, but certainly no reason whatever for the banks of Pennsylvania to do the same. The States of Pennsylvania, of Virginia, of Kentucky, have Legislatures as well as New York has, and they have refused to direct their banks to resume in May next. Why should they obey the Legislature of New York, and not their own Legislature? The position of New York, on its hands, is regretted. But how is it to be remedied? A single Legislature, out of twenty-five Legislatures, had passed a law forfeiting the charters of Banks, if they were unable to redeem their notes in specie. A public calamity overtaken the country, and the declining to pay specie, so far from being criminal, became an act of public safety—no adopted by all the banks, and no confirmed by this very Legislature. The provision originally designed to guard against fraud, may thus become the punishment of honesty and ability. The legislative body which protected the banks for a year is now in session, and in twenty-four hours can extend the indemnity till a more appropriate season for resuming. I presume no difficulty will occur in this. Why should there be? Is it possible that such a body can see with indifference the distress which a perseverance in this course must inevitably create, or permit the pride of opinion or any mere political or party consideration to prevent them from interposing to protect their noble but suffering city? If they decline, how can we of Pennsylvania interfere? Why should we voluntarily place ourselves in the same situation to which New York has been forced? By doing so we share only a common disaster. Instead of banding our resources against the period when our interposition may be really useful. In the mean while, the most effectual service which we can render, is to speak in a tone of frank sincerity, and say perhaps hear it from one, than whom she has never had a more true and constant friend—who, though an entire stranger, has for a long series of years done every thing in his power to advance her prosperity, and never saw her in any misfortune which he did not anxiously strive to mitigate. But I wish to serve her not to flatter her. I believe, then, that at this moment New York is in an entirely false position. She is a

blinded by the existing law, to do what she feels to be wrong. Her natural course is to appeal to her representatives to rectify their mistake, and not to thrust out their own State banks, to be controlled by the Executive. Instead of doing this, she surrenders, from a mistaken, though honorable pride, in not taking relief where relief is attainable, but in preparing for the worst, by sacrificing her own interests, and inflicting distress on the community. The apparent superiority in the exchanges which this produces is wholly fallacious as well as injurious. The state of the exchanges in New York proves nothing whatever, except the scarcity of money in New York. The exchanges are a very loose depreciation than many other things. The bank notes of the Southern States are at a great depreciation. But more rent and real estate, in the very spot where these notes are sacrificed, are much more depreciated than the notes themselves. So, too, in New York, the notes of Philadelphia are at a discount; yet, at this moment, New York has to pay to Philadelphia little less than two millions of dollars, for actual debts to Philadelphia and to foreigners represented by Philadelphia. It is not, therefore, the abundance, but the want of means; it is not the strength, but the weakness, which causes this difference. By the same process, bread and meat may be reduced in price for the want of purchasers. You make an artificial scarcity of money, and then boast how much the little which remains will buy; but your superiority is punished by the debtor, who does not settle with a creditor so much above him. And what is the benefit of all this? The other States are not obliged to submit to this local legislation, and the suffering of New York is certainly not fitted to make them adopt it voluntarily. It is better, therefore, for them to state with perfect frankness that they do not mean to unite with her in this forced resumption—to say this decidedly and finally, so that she may apply the only remedy—an extension of her law. The whole subject would then be open for future adjustment, upon principles of safety alike to the banks and to the community.

On the whole, the course which, in my judgment, the banks ought to pursue, is simply this: The banks should remain exactly as they are—preparing to resume, but not yet resuming.

They should begin, as the Bank of England did, under similar circumstances, by paying the small notes, so as to restore coin to all the minor channels of circulation; but not make any general resumption until they ascertain what course the Government will pursue, employing in the mean time their whole power to forward the crop to market. The American bank should do, in short, what the American Army did at New Orleans—stand fast behind their cotton bales until the enemy has left the country.

These are my opinions, very deliberately formed, and very frankly expressed. They are thus set forth, not to influence the course of others, but to explain my own.

With great respect and esteem, yours,
N. RIDDLE.
Philadelphia, April 5, 1838.

From the Charleston Courier, of April 30.
GREAT FIRE!

ONE THIRD OF A HARBOR IN RUINS!! About 9 o'clock on Friday evening last, the citizens of Charleston were alarmed by the sound of the fire bells, and the cry given that it was in King-st., a part of the city which, from the great quantity of wooden buildings with which it is literally lined, from Trade to Boundary-st., on each side, with here and there a brick house, and occasionally one intended to be semi-fire proof, was always considered to be the most dangerous place for a conflagration to commence, and, where, too, was stored a large portion of the most valuable dry goods in the city.

When we arrived at the place where the fire commenced, the flames had just made their appearance in the rear of a small shed or building, adjoining the house, North West corner of Bedford and King-st. and but a few minutes elapsed before the three or four other houses, and the house on the South-West corner of Bedford-street, were also in flames. The fire then commenced roaring and leaping from different points, as well in a horizontal direction as in the air, with a vigor and violence, which was truly appalling, and it being known to all that there was an unusual scarcity of water, it was apparent to any observer that the apparatus of the Engineer, for blowing up of Houses, and the application of fire hooks, were the principal means to be depended on for battling with the destructive and devouring element. Fire hooks, we believe, were used in but few, if any instances, and we are under the impression that there is not a sufficient number of them, or that their usefulness, particularly in pulling down small buildings, is undervalued. The Principal Engineer was absent, but his assistant, Mr. Frederick Schuler, was promptly on the ground, with the apparatus, and with a courage, coolness and efficiency, not to be surpassed, and seldom equaled, commenced operations, and continued successfully employed, until his life became the sacrifice.

The fire now rapidly extended up King-st., on both sides, and down Market-st. to Meeting-st. with the most uncontrollable rapidity. The engines were literally powerless, except in a few instances—that of saving the Theatre, perhaps, as prominent as any other. After passing down Market-st. (both sides of which, as far as Church-st. Markets included, were destroyed), it took a North-Easterly direction, the wind being from the South-West, but blowing only moderately, and extended in that direction to the Sugar Refinery on Anson-st., thence down Anson to Hasell-st., thence due east to the water, leaving but a few buildings between Hasell and Society-st. except Mr. Shoney's residence on Hasell-st., and Mr. Hayward's house on the corner of East-Bay and Society-st. and the large steam mill of Mr. Bennett. Liberty-st. was the boundary above King-st. on the Northern line, and St. Philip to the West, a row of front buildings being left on the West side of that and Archdale-st. including at least one fourth of the centre of our beautiful and flourishing city, and destroying our very splendid new Hotel, the pride of the citizens, and nearly ready for the reception of boarders, the new Mesonic Hall, at the West end of the Market, the brick work of which was nearly finished, and somewhat injuring the new Theatre.

The loss of property is variously estimated, but from what we can ascertain it will be in the vicinity of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, of which about one half is probably insured.

We have made every exertion in our power to obtain a correct list of the buildings destroyed, and names of the sufferers, having had several persons employed in that duty throughout the whole of yesterday. A list of such as could be ascertained, was completed at a late hour last evening, and a part of it placed in type, but it was found impossible to get more than one half in this morning's paper, and we came to the conclusion to defer it until the whole appeared, which will be in to-morrow's Courier.

We were largely out of the way (in an extra issued on Saturday afternoon last) in our estimate that the Insurance Offices would pay but 50 per cent. of their losses. This estimate was made at a time of confusion, when it was impossible to obtain correct information. We now learn that the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company will pay in full, the Union Insurance Company nearly, if not quite all, and the Fire and Marine 75 per

cent. if not more. The two agencies of Georgia Companies, in this city, are interested, as we understand, to the amount of about eighty-five thousand dollars; their losses, of course, will all be paid. An advertisement of the Trust Company announces that claims will be paid as soon as presented.

It affords us sincere gratification to state that the Hotel was insured in the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, 90,000 with five different offices, and, therefore, this splendid edifice will entirely rise, Phoenix-like, from its ashes, to ornament Charleston, or we mistake the spirit that animates our people.

During the course of the conflagration, a building used as a store house, on Ker's wharf, foot of Laurens street, (formerly Norton's Rice Mill) took fire from some cause not exactly known and burnt to the ground—loss \$5000, no insurance. The steam packet Neptune, lying at that wharf, was in imminent danger, but fortunately was extricated from her perilous situation, and anchored in safety in the stream.

We cannot help remarking, that in the blowing up of buildings, there was, not in our opinion, sufficient judgment used, or there was too much fear of responsibility exhibited. It appeared to us, that orders were seldom given to destroy a house in this way, until it was either on fire, or the flames in such proximity, that the execution of the order was almost useless. We were not actors, but spectators, and, therefore, feel convinced that many will say that our personal exertions at the time, would have been of more use than our after opinions; but still we deem it a duty to remark that there were times when had the engines been directed to destroy houses some considerable distance from the point where the flames were raging with undisturbed sway, employed persons to drag away the combustibles, and the engines to play on the adjoining houses, instead of wasting water where it could not have done the least good, the conflagration would have been earlier arrested, and a vast amount of property saved. Another suggestion is also offered, that idle persons, particularly negroes, should be forced to keep away from places where their presence only obstructs the operations of those who are actively engaged in saving property, or extinguishing the fire. The idle negroes were, in many cases, inordinately—the great body of them, however, were industrious, energetic, and very useful.

We have endeavored above, to give such a description and statement of this great calamity, as was in our power, so far as the loss of property is concerned. We now come to the melancholy task of recording the

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE
that has been sustained, and which has plunged many of our most worthy and respectable families in the deepest distress.

We commence with that of Col. Charles John Stedman, Naval Officer of the port, a gentleman long known as one of our most active and public spirited citizens, and who, on this calamitous occasion, distinguished himself, previous to his death, by his cool, energetic and fearless conduct, having assisted in blowing up a number of buildings, and making himself prominently useful, in numerous instances. The powder, in casements prepared for use, gave out early in the night, and after that, powder in kegs was employed, which is always a dangerous process. Col. Stedman entered a house on the East side of East-Bay, near Hasell-st., in company with Mr. M. F. Turley, a wealthy boy, and several other persons, with two kegs of powder, for the purpose of blowing it up, placing one in each room—one of them exploded and blew up the building, while the three above mentioned persons were within—Mr. Turley was immediately picked up, very much injured, but it is believed will eventually recover, though probably much crippled. Persons immediately ran to the wreck to extricate Col. St. and the boy; while so engaged—Capt. Duff, of the ship Herald, reported in the evening paper as killed, being on the roof—the second keg exploded, and lifted the roof up several feet, but fortunately without any injury to Capt. D., who is at this moment standing near us, in good health. Col. St. was then taken up, but life was extinct. It is believed that he was killed by the second explosion, as some say he was heard to make an exclamation after the house fell. The body of the boy was not obtained, but consumed in the building.

Mr. Schuler lost his life in blowing up the house at the corner of Liberty and King-street, he also employing a keg of powder, in the same manner as Col. Stedman. After the house fell, the most strenuous exertions were made to get him out, and it was effected in a short time, and while he was alive but most terribly burned and mangled. He spoke collectedly to those who took hold of him, was carried home, and lived some half hour after he reached there; his afflicted family having the melancholy consolation of hearing him converse before he breathed his last. He died in his perfect senses, conscious from the first moment that his life could not be preserved. His loss will be severely felt, and deeply regretted. At the same explosion that deprived Mr. St. of life Mr. John S. Pearl was also struck dead, probably by being thrown against something, and inwardly injured, as there did not appear to be any wounds externally that would have proved fatal. He breathed but a few moments after being taken up. A colored man was also killed at the same time.

Mr. Robert Munroe, who kept a Seed Store, in King street, was found dead on Saturday morning, having either been burned up in his store, or some part of the ruins falling on him. He was most dreadfully lacerated and dismembered.

One white man, we learn, fell down, and was taken up and carried into a house in Market-st. dead having it is believed died from mere fright, or perhaps apoplexy. We did not learn his name.

Mr. John D. Brown was severely hurt, at the Corner of Market and Church-st. that his life is despaired of; we could not ascertain how the accident occurred.

These are all the fatal, or probable fatal cases, that have yet come to our knowledge. Several persons have received wounds, some of them pretty severe, and there may possibly be some other lives lost, not yet ascertained; but we hope not.

Capt. Southwick of the schr. Empire, arrived Saturday evening, states that he saw the light of the fire at three o'clock on that morning, when 25 miles south of Savannah, being in a direct line, about eighty miles from this city. We have in our possession a cinder, apparently the remains of a piece of burnt linen or silk, which was picked up on the morning of the fire, by a planter, 15 miles from Charleston, and

where the light was distinctly seen and the noise of blowing up of houses heard.

We omitted to mention in the proper place, that the new steam on the old harbor district with hardly any damage, and in the course of a very short period, without doubt, be completed and occupied. The splendid store of Messrs. Ripley, Miller & Co. at the corner of King and Society-st. will also again be rebuilt, and that with the utmost expedition.

We have given to our readers above, all the details we could collect of this awful visitation of Providence upon us. We have heard the regrets of the rich, that their wealth has taken wings and flown from their grasp. We have heard the complaints of those who were in comfortable circumstances, and in a fair road to prosperity, that they had to commence the world anew. We have seen the poor man grieving that his all was gone, and his wife and children left without a place to lay their head, or covering for their bodies,—and we have heard too the wails of the widow and orphan, that they had not wherewith to satisfy the cravings of their hunger. All this have we heard, and with all do we deeply, most sincerely sympathize. But while we have listened to these complaints, the consoling reflection comes with a strong and overpowering conviction that the Almighty has not thus chastised his people without an eye to their relief. The rich have means of again amassing wealth still open to them; the poor, and the widow, and the orphan, are under the protection of a Providence, and live in a community, that will not suffer them to want. Away then with despondency, and unavailing regret. To my that they are useless is not enough—they are improper, injurious, and wicked; and no truly industrious, firm and virtuous man will allow vain regrets for the past, to take foot-hold in his breast; but rather redouble his exertions to repair, what useless murmurs would only render more ineffective.

The renovation and restoration of our fair city is now the all engrossing topic. A public meeting of our citizens, it will be seen, is to be held to-morrow, and we confidently predict that five years from this time, and the present calamity will be forgotten, as far as the losses of the citizens are concerned. The indomitable spirit of the people of Charleston will not be repressed; and the burnt district will be rebuilt, not with miserable, low temporary wooden houses, but with fine large brick buildings, on wide airy streets, at once ornamenting the city, and affording proper facilities and accommodations for the transaction of business.

To affect this object, two propositions have been suggested in our hearing. Both contemplate the assembling of the Legislature forthwith, that the credit of the State should be put in requisition. One that a loan of a sufficient sum should be obtained in Europe, which could now be effected at a very low rate of interest, and put in the hands of owners of lots at the same rate, to enable them to build up their homes—the other that the whole people of the State—for in the prosperity of Charleston the whole State is interested, should now come forward and pay two years taxes in advance, thus making the contribution fall equally on every individual who holds property.

These suggestions are merely noted, hastily, as much to show that the most spirited feeling are abroad, and that measures are to be instantly taken to repair our disaster, as for any other purpose. Let no man falter—let none hold back or brattle. He who would be guilty of either, is a recreant to South Carolina—to Charleston and humanity.

From the New York Star.
RELIEF BILL LOST.

It will be seen by our extracts from Albany that the Bill for the relief of the Banks has been lost, in consequence of the determination of the Loco Foco party that the entire amount of stocks and securities should be placed under the direction of the Comptroller, for obvious political purposes; so that Governor Marcy's proposition to relieve the Banks, not carrying with it the political capital he contemplated, has been defeated by his own friends. The Banks, therefore, must resume, and stand the hazard of the die. Had Mr. Comptroller Flagg been invested with the sole authority to relieve the Banks, none but Van Buren institutions would have been relieved from any pressure.

The Washington Globe says that "Democracy is a Reforming principle," and that "Federalism is a Retrograding principle." This definition of the terms if correct, will conclusively show, as do indeed other facts, that the party in power are the old Federalists, who have stolen the Democratic name. They have been in office nine years—and what have they reformed? Has not the country, on the other hand, materially retrograded, during that period? No one will deny it. We are aware that no party is more profuse of promises of Reform than that of which the Globe is the organ—but there is none, at the same time, half so slack in performing what it promises.

Cotton Yarns.—The experiment of shipping Cotton Yarns from North Carolina to the North, has resulted so satisfactorily, as to induce a farther shipment of 50 bales, which went forward a few days ago. The price obtained is decidedly better than the same numbers of Northern Yarns sell for.—Pay. Obs.

From the Cincinnati Whig.—Extra.
Cincinnati, April 22, 9 o'clock P. M.
MOST AWFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.
LOSS OF THE LIVES.

It becomes again our painful duty to record one of the most awful and destructive occurrences known in the terrible and fatal catalogue of steamboat accidents.

This afternoon about six o'clock, the steamer and elegant vessel, the *Monella*, Captain Perin, left the wharf of this (full of passengers) for Louisville and St. Louis, and a view of taking a family on board at Paducah, about a mile and a half above the upper landing for that purpose. Here the whole time of the detention the Captain was holding on to all the steam he could command, with an intention of showing off to the advantage the great speed of the boat as she passed down the whole length of the city. The *Monella* was a new brig built, and had recently made several exceedingly quick trips to and from this place.

Soon as the family were taken on board from the raft, the boat started off; and at the very moment her wheels made the revolution, her boilers burst with a most awful and astounding noise equal to the most violent clap of thunder. The explosion was destructive and heart-rending to the extreme, as we are assured by a gentleman who was sitting on his horse on the shore, waiting to see the boat start. His limbs, bodies and blood, were seen streaming through the air in every direction, scattered by the most horrible shrieks and groans from the wounded and the dying. The boat, at the moment of the accident, was about thirty feet from the shore, and was rendered a perfect wreck. She seemed to be torn all to shreds as far back as the gentleman's cabin, and her hurricane deck (the whole length) was entirely swept away. The boat immediately began to sink rapidly, and float, with a strong current, down the river, at the same time getting farther from the shore.

The Captain was thrown by the explosion retrograde into the street, and was picked up dead and dreadfully mangled. Another man was thrown entirely through the side of one of the neighboring houses, and the fragments of bodies scattered about the river and shore in heart-rending profusion. Soon as the boat was discovered to be rapidly sinking, the passengers who remained unhurt in the gentlemen's and ladies' cabins, became panic struck, and with a frenzy unaccountable, jumped into the river being above the ordinary business part of the city, there were no boats at hand except a few large and unmanageable ones, which were carried to the relief of the sufferers as soon as possible, by the persons on the shore. Many were drowned, however, before they could be rescued from a watery grave, and many sunk who were not seen afterwards.

We are told that one little boy as he was seen wringing his hands in agony, imploring those present to save his father, mother, and three sisters, all of whom were struggling in the water to gain the shore, but when the poor little fellow had the awful misfortune to see perish, one by one, almost within his reach. An infant child, belonging to this family, was picked up alive, floating down the river on one of the fragments of the hurricane deck.

Doctor Wilson Hughes, of the United States army, (and brother in law to our estimable fellow-citizen, W. B. Hughes, of the Pearl Street House,) is doubtless among the slain, as he was known to have been on board, and some pieces of the military belt he had on were picked up among the fragments.

Mr. Powell, a highly respectable grocery merchant, of Louisville, and brother-in-law of Mr. Wilson Mc Grew, of this city, is supposed to have been on board, and no tidings has since been heard of him, notwithstanding the active inquiries of his friends.

We are unable, as yet, to particularly name other persons lost, as the boat sank in about fifteen minutes after the accident, leaving nothing to be seen but her chimneys and a small portion of her upper works, and she as a scene of distress and confusion instantly ensued that altogether baffles description. Most of the sufferers are among the hands of the boat and the steering passengers.

It is supposed that there were about TWO HUNDRED PERSONS on board, of which number only from fifty to seventy-five are believed to have escaped, making the estimated loss of lives about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE.—Oh! tale of woe!

The accident unquestionably occurred through sheer imprudence and carelessness. The captain of the boat was desirous of showing off her great speed as she passed the city, and gave another boat which had left the wharf for Louisville a short start before him. Dearly has he paid for his vanity ambition. The clerk of the boat, we understand, escaped unhurt. There are all the particulars we have yet been able to learn. In to-morrow's Whig, we shall doubt be able to give the names of many others who have been lost or killed.

Capt. Paine, of the ship Hull, at Boston, from Cadiz 14th ultimo, reports that three fourths of all the salt at Cadiz was destroyed by gales of wind and increased rain, which continued from January 1st to March 1st. He was pointed to places where piles of 500 tons of salt had been washed away and not a bushel left. The price had risen 75 cents per last in consequence.

Charlotte:

Friday, May 11, 1838.

The Currency.—In the Senate, on the 30th Mr. Clay having put a question to the Chair as to the Committee of Finance, and finding by a vocal in reply, that no measure is in contemplation by the Administration to remedy the deplorable state of the Currency, and afford relief to the suffering country, he has again stepped forward to propose a measure, by introducing the following joint resolution, which if it receives the sanction of Congress, will no doubt contribute a partial relief to the Government and the community.

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, do hereby declare that no discrimination shall be made as to the currency or medium of payment in the several States of the Union, or in the debts or demands of the Government; and that, until otherwise ordered by Congress, the notes of sound banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, under suitable restrictions, shall be forthwith received and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be received in payment of the revenue and of debts and demands of the Government, and shall be equivalent, in a course of public expenditure to public creditors who are willing to receive them. The resolution was ordered to a second reading.

If not the best that could be offered, it is the best measure which, under the present anomalous composition of Congress, holds out any promise of success. It is, of course, not to be expected that Mr. Clay has offered this resolution as a permanent or sufficient plan of relief. It is a measure, strengthened as it is on the subject of the currency by the strong sense of expediency to suppose that he would content himself with the only effectual plan that can be recommended—a return to the long-tried and faithful system of General Jackson, happily for the country, displaced war against and finally destroyed, and that is, a National Bank. This destroyed system, those who have been most opposed to it, are now learning and admitting the wisdom and necessity of; and the People will, we have little doubt, in a very general voice, demand its restoration, now, or immediately, but before many years have passed over our heads.

We learn since, that this resolution has been referred to the Committee of Finance, by 38 yeas to 18 nays, thus putting it to sleep, for a majority of the committee is in favor of it.

In preceding columns we have given at length account of the very disastrous fire in Charlotte, on the 27th ult. Many persons have suffered severely, and no doubt many have lost their property; but we are glad to see what a spirit is exhibited, and that although their earthly possessions have been to themselves wings and flown away, they do not yield to despondency, and why should they, for blessings are yet left them, and they ought to be thankful it is no worse, for the hand that afflicts can bring relief—may also soon rise from her throne. The number of dwellings and stores consumed is 360; outbuildings 508—total 1158. Loss property over \$3,000,000. Insurance \$1,500,000—\$75,000 of which falls upon the Augusta office. The Insurance office, it is believed, will be able to pay up in full. The city authorities and some of Charlotte are actively engaged in measures for mitigating and repairing the effects of the disaster. The Council have passed resolutions appealing to the citizens of the State in behalf of the sufferers, and also requests the Governor to take such measures as in his judgment called for by the occasion, and it is reported he has determined to call the Legislature together at an early day.

A public meeting held on the 1st instant, resolutions offered by General Hayne were adopted, which the following are a part:

That while we recognize in the late afflictive visitation of Providence one of the heaviest penalties that could possibly have befallen this community, we are resolved to find in this affliction motives for exertion, not will we relax our efforts until Charlotte—rising like a Phoenix from her ashes—shall fold her high destinies. That, as the further measures called for by the occasion involve, perhaps, the fate of Charlotte for next half century, the whole subject, in all its bearings, be referred to a committee of thirty, to report at an early day, what measures are most proper to be adopted to repair the damage which have been sustained, again to build up the city, and restore Charlotte to that pre-eminence, from her position as the commercial capital of South Carolina, and one of the chief cities of the Southern States, she is so justly entitled to maintain.

About \$10,000 have been contributed by the citizens of Columbia for the relief of the sufferers. Wilmington, N. C. has contributed \$1100, and will send more. A meeting was held in Fayetteville on the 30th ult. to adopt measures for the purpose. Can Charlotte do nothing. All sympathize with the sufferers, but none like the Frenchman by putting their sympathy in tangible form, by saying "I pity them 95 how do you pity them?" We hope our citizens will do something towards affording relief, for we know how soon our town may stand in need of the kind office.

The Richmond Whig says that the Administration leaders there, give up that the Whigs carried the State this year, but that they carry it next year. We shall see.

Mississippi.—We understand that a child of Nell McCauley, living in the lower end of the county, aged about two years and a half, drowned on the 3d inst. by falling into a spring.

W. We are rejoiced to learn from the following circular, issued by a number of the Merchants of Charleston since the Fire, that although they have been visited by such a destructive calamity, they will still be able to fill all orders for Goods, by sending each other, that may be made by their customers, until new supplies can be received.

Circular.—The undersigned take pleasure in being able to state, to Merchants of this State, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama, who have heretofore made their purchases in this city, that although many of us have lost a part of our Goods, by the fire of Friday night, 27th ult., others have been so fortunate as to save all, and in the course of two or three days will resume business as usual. We invite all who have contemplated a visit to this city, this spring, to come with the certain calculation of being able to replenish their purchases, quite as well as they have ever been able to do it at this season of the year. Signed by 53 Firms.

Report of the Dangling Committee.—The majority of the committee appointed to examine into the causes of the duel between Messrs. Graves and Cilley, have presented a Report to Congress, concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That William J. Graves, a member of this House from the State of Kentucky, in bearing to the late Jonathan Cilley, then a member of this House, the demand for explanation of words spoken in debate, demanding his reasons for declining to receive it and challenging him, and engaging in a late duel with him, which terminated in his death, has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House.

And he is further Resolved, That said W. J. G. has aid breach of privilege do, and hereby is expelled from this House.

Resolved, That Henry A. Wise, in bearing a challenge to the late Jonathan Cilley, then a member of this House, and acting as a second to the challenger in the duel which terminated in the death of Mr. Cilley, has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House, and that he deserves the decided censure of this House and hereby is censured accordingly.

Resolved, That Geo. W. Jones, in acting as second to the challenged party, the late Jonathan Cilley, then a member of this House, in the duel which terminated in his death, has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House, and that he is therefore, and hereby is, censured accordingly by this House.

This report has given rise to a very long debate on its reception. It appears that the committee have transgressed their power, it being unusual to proceed against a Member of the House of Representatives in this way—but it is the duty of a committee when a member is implicated to report to the House for it to adopt some proceeding on the case and to notify the member of such proceeding that he might appear in his place and answer to the charge. Some of the committee have been justly severely handled, which they deserved.

W. We find the following extract in the last Standard, credited to the Emancipator of April 14:

"The Abolitionist."—We have received the first No. of a new paper, just commenced at Alton, by the above title; Parks & Breach, publishers. They go for WHIG principles, for HENRY CLAY as President, and Cyrus Edwards as Governor, and for FREE DISCUSSION forever.

The above extract is also accompanied with the following remarks by the Editor of the Standard:

"Let it be remembered that the 'Abolitionist' is a rank Abolition paper, and established upon the ruins of Mr. Lovejoy's press."

We would ask the Editor of the Standard if this is all the evidence of "The Abolitionist" being an Abolition paper. We know nothing about the sentiments of Mr. Breath, but we can assure the Editor that his remarks so far as Mr. Parks is concerned are erroneous. We happen to know something of his sentiments—he was born and raised in this county and worked in our office over two years, and when his father moved to the west he purchased the balance of his time and went with him, we are well acquainted with his friends still residing in this county, and in justice to him and his friends, we pronounce the charge false. We have received one number of this paper and looked over it and we saw nothing that avowed of Abolitionism. And another individual who looked over the same paper at more leisure than we did, and one too who is peculiarly sensitive on the subject, has informed us that he saw nothing approaching to it. Moreover, we consider Mr. Parks, a man of too much sense to be engaged in publishing a paper of this character, after such an expression of feeling by the citizens of Alton as he witnessed some time ago.

The Cherokee.—We learn from the Rutherford Gazette of the 5th inst. that Gen. Scott has made a requisition upon the Governor of North Carolina for an regiment of Infantry, to aid him in removing this tribe of Indians beyond the Mississippi. The companies are to be composed 78 men, including Officers, Privates and Musicians. The Governor has appointed Lt. Col. J. G. Byrum of Rutherford, to the command for the present. They were ordered to rendezvous at Franklin on the 10th inst. The Regiment is understood to be composed of companies from the following counties:

- 3 Companies from Buncombe.
- 3 do from Rutherford.
- 3 do from Burke.
- 3 do from Wilkes.

Making in the whole 10 Companies and 780 men, exclusive of Field Officers. A requisition has also been made on Tennessee.

Elections in Virginia.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 1st instant, admits that the Whigs have carried the House of Delegates, by a majority of at least 10 or 12, perhaps 13 or 16. It says "Though we may not have strength enough, on joint ballot, to prevent the election of a Whig Senator to the Congress of the United States, yet the Senate is strong enough to checkmate the political measures of the Whigs in the House."

Mississippi.—A private letter from a friend at Columbus, Miss. dated April 11th, informs us that it was the prevailing opinion that Prentiss, (Whig), and Claiborne, (Van.), would be elected to Congress at the special election which took place on the 23d and 24th ult.—Fay. Obs.

Baltimore Election.—An election was held in Baltimore on the 25th ult. for a member of Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of James McKim, dec'd. and resulted contrary to all expectation, in the triumph of the Whig Candidate, by an overwhelming majority—adding another to the daily recurring evidence that the measures of the present Administration are decidedly condemned by the great body of the people. The following is a statement of the vote:

J. P. Kennedy (W.)	5,357
W. H. Harrison (V. B.)	5,357
Baltimore, 5,957	630
Annapolis, 144	134
	1,153
	6,991

Whig majority 563.—A few months ago, at the regular election, Mr. Kennedy was defeated by a majority of 550!—Lynchburg Virg.

The Orange District.—The official returns which we this day publish from Rappahannock, render it almost certain that the late Speaker Banks is, after all, elected to Congress by a majority of 9 votes over Mr. Slaughter.—R. Whig.

Destructive Hail Storm.—We learn that a most destructive Hail Storm passed over a part of this County, about ten or twelve miles North-West of Lincolnton, on Thursday the 20th ult. The damages to Farmers has we understand been very considerable. The storm continued until the ground was covered five or six inches deep, the hail fell in lumps several inches in circumference, it has completely demolished the wheat that was in an advanced state—entirely stripped the trees of their foliage and small boughs—and killed a number of Hogs, Fowls, &c.—Lin. Transcript.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend preparatory to admitting the new Stockholders, of 4 1/2 per cent. payable on this day. We understand that after making this dividend, and allowance for all bad debts, a surplus of about 2 per cent. was still left on hand.

Justice Awaited.—On yesterday his Honor Judge Sturgis sentenced George Stevens to fourteen years close confinement in the Penitentiary, for stealing negroes, mules, &c., and Thomas B. Higginbotham, to nine years confinement, for burglary and stealing from house. A few examples of this sort will go far to correct the evils which flood this country. The law is wholesome, and if rigidly administered will prove a blessing to the community.—Col. Sen.

Meanness.—Mr. Woodbury.—In a late debate in the House of Representatives, the fact was stated, that Mr. Woodbury, who is in receipt of \$8000 a year, or about \$20 a day, for his services as Secretary of the Treasury, actually made out an account against the United States for daily pay as a witness before a Committee of Congress, and 15 cents per mile for walking to and from the Capitol to the Department, about two miles! This is the perfection of littleness.—Fayetteville Observer.

Many of our readers will be glad, and we hope none will be sorry, to learn that the statement of the death of Mr. Wolf, Collector of the Revenue for the port of Philadelphia, which we copied from a Philadelphia paper, was untrue. Mr. W. has been ill, but so far from being dead, is recovering his health.—Nat. Intel.

From the Raleigh Register, 30th ult.

MR. CLAY—AND ABOLITION.

The last "Standard" contains a reply to our remarks in the "Register" of the 16th inst. in reference to the charge brought against Mr. Clay by that print and others, of being identified with the Abolitionists. For simply characterizing this allegation against one of the chivalrous defenders of South, in mild language, as ungenerous and ungrateful, we are, ourselves, accused of a breach of propriety, and of having bestowed "unjust censure" on our neighbor. The only "censure" imputed by us, was, that the individual who copied the extract from Mr. Clay's biography, furnished a garbled and disconnected statement, which essentially altered the purport of the passage. This allegation, the "Standard" could not deny, and therefore does not attempt it. If it be a "breach of propriety," we have exposed this unfairness, we fear we shall be guilty of many similar violations against good manners.

There lives not the person who, more than ourselves, deprecates these personal controversies, thro' the columns of a newspaper—as well, because we know the public take very little interest in them, as of their tendency to interrupt those kind feelings and friendly offices, which it has always been our pride and pleasure to cultivate and practice towards our professional brethren. But the cord of private friendship is but an attenuated thread, compared with the lion-grip that binds us to our country. We cannot stand silently by, and see, a deliberate attempt made to offer up as a sacrifice on the altar of Party, a distinguished Statesman, whose long, brilliant and useful career in the service of his country, places in clear and prominent relief, not only his friendship for the South, but his devotion to the best interests and honor of his whole country. Such a man is HENRY CLAY. Already is his name inscribed in durable and lustrous characters on the roll of immortality, and envy and detraction vainly strive to cast a blur upon the inscription.

But to return to the gist of this matter. What is the main point at issue, between the "Standard" and ourselves? The Editor of that paper charges Mr. Clay with being the Abolition Candidate, and, in support of the accusation, alleges—1st, That a Convention is about to assemble in his

(Mr. Clay's) State, the object of which is to abolish Slavery, 2d, That the Abolitionists have identified themselves with the Whigs, 3d, That Mr. Clay's recent course in the Senate has recommended him to the Abolitionists.

We have wholly disapproved these allegations before, but we now have a second Daniel come to judgment, who so completely annihilates these specific charges, that nothing is left of them but their notice. A kind friend at Washington has forwarded us the "Emancipator" of April 19th—the official organ of the Abolitionists—the Editor of which seems to have the advantage of a constant perusal of the "Standard," and who takes our neighbor to task for intimating that the Abolitionists prefer CLAY to VAN BUREN! We have not space, this week, to publish all the extracts we could desire from this incendiary journal, but we submit enough to disprove each of the foregoing allegations, and will recur to the subject hereafter.

From the Emancipator.

"The North Carolina Standard attempts to prove that Mr. Clay is an Abolitionist at heart, because he is in favor of a Convention in Kentucky. But the Raleigh Register, a paper of such authority among Mr. Clay's supporters, avers that Mr. Clay is opposed to the Kentucky Convention. And IT IS A FACT THAT MOST OF THE LEADING PAPERS IN KENTUCKY, WHICH FAVOR MR. CLAY, oppose the Convention; that Mr. Clay's son, Henry Clay, Jr., was a member of the late Legislature and opposed the Convention with all his might; and that the paper which has taken the boldest stand in favor of a Convention, is the Frankfort Argus, the leading Van Buren paper, of which Hon. Amos Kendall, P. M. G., was formerly Editor.

So much with regard to the Kentucky Convention. On the subject of the Whigs and Abolitionists being identified, let the reader peruse the following from the same print.

"The North Carolina Standard insists that 'the Abolitionists have identified themselves with the party in opposition to the Administration.' This is a mistake, many Abolitionists are firm supporters of the Administration. It also says, 'If we hold an indissoluble communion with the Northern Democracy, we are safe.' If the Standard means such 'Northern Democracy' as that of Amos Walker, George Bancroft, Seth Whitmarsh and Amos Farnworth, in Massachusetts, or of E. D. Barber, in Vermont, or Daniel J. Pease, in Rhode Island or the Evening Post in New York, or Thos. Morris and Robert Stewart, in Ohio, we think so too. Will the Editor of the Standard do us the favor to read the whole of our first page? He will see that he has misquoted both the object and the policy of Abolitionists, and is acting as sagacious a part as the physician who tried to cure the headache by calling it a disease rickshaws."

The reader need not be told that the above, most of them at least, are leading Abolitionists. The Mr. Morris, referred to, is the United States Senator from Ohio, who is as wild a fanatic as Garrison or Tappan, and who recently introduced a set of Resolutions into the Senate, on the subject of Slavery, which was justly termed the "Manifesto of the Abolitionists."

We must content ourselves for the present, with the following extract, in reference to the charge that Mr. Clay's course in the Senate has conciliated the Abolitionists:—

We are a Whig, and voted with the Whigs and we wish timely to inform the Whigs, that the President of the American Colonization Society never can be President of the United States. One Presidency at a time must suffice for him.

If he will but go to Liberia, that paradise of the whole earth, he may there exercise his office, in all its minutiae, but if he stay here, Martin Van Buren before Henry Clay.

One would think this was definite enough to convince even the "Standard" that the zeal of its Editor has outstripped his prudence. Our budget is not, however, emptied. Other extracts will be given next week.

Temperance.—The late Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits (even wine or cider) in less quantities than fifteen gallons, unless by apothecaries for medical purposes. This is striking at the root of the evil.

All the Union members of Congress, from the State of Georgia, have declined a reelection except Col. Towns.

A generous individual in Massachusetts, with an enlightened liberality, not unfrequent in that Commonwealth from the remotest times, contributed lately \$10,000 to the purposes of education, provided the Legislature would do the like. The Legislature have responded, and advanced the sum. So, in addition to all the other ample provisions long since made, and constantly making, there is now the comfortable round sum of \$20,000 more.—Evening Star.

The Line of Battle Ship Pennsylvania.—The Norfolk Herald of Friday says: "This ship was taken into the dry dock at Gosport, yesterday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock and before 9 was resting safely on the blocks, securely shored in her upright position. The water was then pumped out and the whole of this stupendous naval structure was exhibited to view from the keel to the taffrail."

It is stated in a Connecticut paper, that the only Van Buren man elected to the Senate, in that State, has, since the election, come out a Whig.

MARRIED.

In Salisbury, on Tuesday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Stephen Frangia, Dr. ROBERT M. BOUCHELLE to Miss JANE POLK, daughter of Geo. Thomas G. Polk, of Salisbury.

DIED.

In this town, on the 24th inst. an infant son of H. D. W. Alexander, aged one month. In this county, on 17th ult. an infant son, and on the 7th inst. ELIZABETH LOUISA, daughter of Joseph and Mary Montgomery, aged 3 years and 4 months.

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. D. SMITH, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 7, 1838.

We are authorized to announce Wm. B. NORMENT, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 5, 1838.

We are authorized to announce JAMES TACERT, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county at the August election.

March 6, 1838.

For the Sick!

Old Port Wine, No. 1, do. Madeira do. No. 1, Lemon Syrup, (best.) Received and for sale by WILLIAMS & BOYD, Charlotte, May, 1838.

ANDREW HARRIS, Tailor.

RESPECTFUL LY informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has established himself in the above line, in the office, 6 doors South east from the Post Office, adjoining the row of officers attached to the Mansion House, where he is prepared to wait upon those who may favor him with their custom. He hopes by close attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of public favor. Neat FITS warranted.

May 8, 1838.

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds taken in payment for work.

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the 24th instant, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Jane Weddington, in the upper end of Mecklenburg county, the following property, belonging to the estate of Joseph Weddington, dec'd. viz:

One Horse and Gig, Some Cattle, 1 Cupboard, 1 Table, 1 Clock, And a number of articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, not named.

Also, on the 25th, (next day) at the subscriber's house, in the lower end of Iredell county,

One Horse and Yankee Wagon, 3 head of Cattle, 1 Hog, 1 Gun, 1 pair of patent Steelyards, Some Bunches of Yarn.

—ALSO WHAT—

DRY GOODS

and Weddington had on hands at his decease. Also, some valuable BOOKS. At the same time and place,

TWO NEGROES,

a man and woman will be sold.

A. FLEMING, Executor.

May 1, 1838.

All persons having claims against said estate, are notified to present the same, properly authenticated in due time, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery; also, all persons indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment, as indulgence will not be given.

A. FLEMING, Executor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.

Samuel H. Smith } Original Attachment.

B. M. Flanagan. }
Levied on 3 negroes, supposed to belong to defendant, viz: Lucius, about 12 years old, Wallace six years old, and Nancy eleven years old.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in April, A. D. 1838. B. OATES, C. C. C.

May 8, 1838. Price ad. 53. 102

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.

Samuel H. Smith } Original Attachment.

B. M. Flanagan. }
Levied on two negroes, the property of defendant, viz: a girl named Nancy, aged 11, and a boy named Wallace aged 6 years.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in April, A. D. 1838. B. OATES, C. C. C.

May 8, 1838. Price ad. 53. 102

FORUM.

TO HENRY CLAY.

"I will oppose this measure at every step, with all the strength that God has given me."—(Speech of Mr. Clay on the Anti-Slavery Bill.)

Warrior, do not quit the field;
Tenth the number of thy band,
Constitution for thy shield,
Perseverance on thy sword.

With such weapons in thy hand,
Such as these cannot ever be slain;
Smother, 'tis our native land,
Fight the battle 'tween Spain.

Fled for justice, money law,
Let our Country still be free;
Ours is the greatest draw,
Every eye is turned on thee.

Sharper than a two edged sword,
In the weapons thou canst wield,
Keen and piercing to thy word,
Statesman, Patriot, do not yield.

Let our eyes rejoice again
In the light of freedom's ray,
Nought can break oppression's chain,
Like the voice of HENRY CLAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROUND ROBIN.

One of the best legal stories we know of is that of Round Robin, as it is familiarly called in the lower-circuits of North Carolina, and owes its honor to the very fertile and cultivated mind of a lawyer who is still alive but in a distant Western State. All the lawyers attending court about the year 1830—headed at the House of Mr. S—, who at the beginning of his life as a politician was ambitious and provident, but rich and multiplied and Boniface became lazy, crusty and parsimonious. His accommodations, as they are usually, from being the very best, had by degrees degenerated into the very worst in the whole country. This was borne with muttering from time to time until in a fit of desperation, the whole fraternity of lawyers, after mature deliberation in Congress assembled, resolved to quit the house and go to another in the same village. The duty of announcing the separation was devolved upon the gentleman above specified, who wrote the following, and sent it to the Landlord, signed with the names of all the decedents in a round ring below:

A DECLARATION.

"When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a half hungry, half fed, imposed on set of men, to dissolve the bonds of Landlord and boarder, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, requires that they should declare the causes which have impelled them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created with mouths and bellies; and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which, is that no man shall be compelled to starve, out of mere complaisance to a Landlord; and that every man has a right to fill his belly and wet his whistle with the best that's going.

The history of the present Landlord of White Lion is a history of repeated insults, exactions and injuries, all having in direct object the establishment of absolute tyranny over their stomachs and throats. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused to keep any thing to drink but half-faced whiskey.

He has refused to set upon his table for dinner, any thing but turnip soup with a little bull beef and swar-croût, which are not wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has refused to let his only servant blink-eyed Joe put more than six grains of coffee to one gallon of water.

He has turned loose a multitude of fleas and swarms of bed bugs, to assail us in the peaceful hours of the night and eat our substance.

He has kept up in our beds and bedsteads standing armies of these merciless savages with their scaling knives and tomahawks, whose rule of warfare is undisturbed destruction.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, by getting drunk before breakfast and making his wife and servant behave disorderly whereby there is often the devil to pay.

He has waged cruel war against nature herself by feeding our horses with brown straw; and carrying them off to drink where swine refused to wallow.

He has protected one-eyed Joe in his villainy, in the robbery of our jug, by pretending to give him a mock trial, after sharing with him the spoil.

He has cut off our trade with foreign ports and brought in his half-faced whiskey, when we sent him to buy better liquor abroad, and with a perfectly scarcely paralyzed in the most barbarous age, he has been known to drink our foreign spirits and fill our bottles with the most dire portions.

He has imposed taxes upon us, to an enormous amount, against our consent, and without any rule but his own arbitrary will and pleasure.

A landlord whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant and a miser, is unfit to keep a boarding house for Cherokee Indians.

Now have we been waiting in our attention to Mrs. S—, or Miss Sally. We have appeared to their native justice and magnanimity, we have conjured them to alter a state of things which would inevitably interrupt our conversation and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of

justice. We are, therefore, constrained to hold all three of these parties guilty of insubordination to our well being and happiness of our comfort.

We, therefore, make this solemn declaration of our final separation from our former landlord, and cast our defiance at his tooth.

THE SCOTCH KING AND HIS MINISTERS.

Generally speaking the Scotch may be said to be a brave and valiant people. After a man dinner of the 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers,) always a gallant, gentlemanly corps of a very national character, there had been a good deal of proud reflection upon the stern faith of the North Britons, in their treaties with other powers. A lively boy who had recently joined, observed to some of the elders that he had a legend in confirmation of the claim, and narrated it accordingly.

Few of our historians refers to a very sanguinary war, that subsisted between an early Scotch king and a king of the Land's End. Scottish valor prevailed, and the news was brought of the complete success of an expedition against the Cornish strong holds. The monarch was elated beyond measure, and sending for his principal adviser Lord Alexander—addressed him: "Weel, Sandy, is there any king I can bring to submission the noo?" "An' it please your majesty, there is but one king whom you canna vanquish." "Ane king that I canna vanquish! An' wha's he, mon?" "I mean your majesty, the King of Heaven." "Haven't I Haven't I what's that, Sandy?" His Lordship pointed to the sky, and then bowed becomingly to his royal master, who did not comprehend what was meant and feared to betray a geographical ignorance by inquiring more particularly than he had already done. "Nae matter Sandy; gang and tell the King o' Heaven that gin he does na surrender his dominions at once, I'll come and hang him out o' them. And mind, my Lord, you dunna show yer face before me until you have done our bidding." This was an embarrassing position for the noble favorite, who knew that expostulation or even explanation, was too dangerous to be attempted at such a moment. He therefore retired submissively and consulted a priest.

The progenitor of Loyale consoled him by the assurance that, on an occasion of the kind, it was quite allowable to tranquilize a monarch of weak understanding by putting an artificial construction on certain passages of scripture. Lord Alexander appeared accordingly, in the Royal presence, and was instantly observed by his gracious master. "Weel, Sandy, what says the King of Heaven?" "Please your majesty, I have na seen himsel', but I have conferred with one of his accredited ministers, and he solemnly engages that your majesty may have his kingdom forsaking for." "Was he no' cerevil?" inquired the monarch, warmed to magnanimity by the assurance; "then on gang yer gait there once more, and tell the King o' Heaven that for his civility, nae a Scotchman shall ever set feet in his kingdom."

There was a silence, the interchange of some grave and inquiring looks, under which the neophyte felt ill at ease, and then a good humored acknowledgment of the young Pickle's pleasantry. They were satisfied that no disrespect was meant, either to the country they honored, or to the religion they held more sacred still; during his whole stay in the 21st, the same individual experienced nothing but kindness from his senior officers.

—Fraser's Magazine.

An Affecting Scene.—An affecting spectacle, of insanity followed by a melancholy result, was witnessed a few days ago, at the lunatic hospital in Saunter. A lady and gentleman went to visit the establishment, accompanied by their child, a little girl five or six years old. As they passed one of the cells, the wretched inmate, an interesting young woman of twenty five, who had irretrievably lost her reason, through the desertion of a seducer and the death of her illegitimate offspring, made a spring at the little girl, who had approached within her reach. In the height of the delirium the poor creature fancied the stranger's child her own long lost darling; devouring it with kisses, she bore it in triumph to the farther end of her cell. Entreaties and warnings having proved equally ineffectual to induce her to restore the child to its terrified mother, the director of the establishment was sent for, and at his suggestion the maniac was allowed to retain peaceable possession of her prize under the impression that exhausted with her own frantic violence, she would fall asleep when the child might be liberated from her grasp without difficulty or the employment of harsh means. This calculation was not erroneous; in a few minutes the poor sufferer's eyes closed in slumber, and one of the keepers, watching the opportunity, snatched the child from her arms and restored it to its mother. The shriek of delight uttered by the latter, on recovering her treasure, awakened the poor maniac, who perceiving the child gone, actually howled with despair, and in a paroxysm of ungovernable phrensy, fell to the ground—to rise no more. Death had released her from her suffering.—Gallagher's Messenger.

LEGAL DEXTERITY.

Sergeant Davy having abused a witness, as Sergeants will abuse witnesses, was, on the following morning, whilst in bed, informed that a gentleman wished to speak to him. The Sergeant concluding that it was a client, desired that he might be shown up.

The water, during his visit, revealed the Rapture of the above which he had learned on him on the preceding day, presented him as could not put up with the indignities and must have immediate satisfaction, or he should resort to personal chastisement. On this the Sergeant, raising himself up, said, "But you won't attack me early while I'm in bed, will you?" "Certainly not," said the aggrieved party; "I should never think of attacking a man in bed." "Then I'll be down," said the Sergeant, as he laid himself down, wrapping the clothes around him, "if I get out of bed while you are in this town."

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased from J. R. Neely his House and Lots in Charlotte, the same is now for rent or lease, for one or more years, if applied for immediately. The stand is so well known that further particulars is deemed unnecessary in an article of this kind. I will only say that it is one of the best for a Tavern in Charlotte.

GEORGE CROSS.

THE CATAWBA SPRINGS.



THE Proprietor of this establishment gives notice, that he is repairing and fitting it up at considerable expense, and in a superior style, and will have it ready for the reception of company by the 20th of May. It is situated on the great Eastern and Western line of Stages, from Salisbury via Lincolnton to Asheville, &c.; (a stage passing there every day in the week but one.) The country around is broken and proverbially healthy, and besides the mineral properties of the waters, there are many inducements to turn the attention of invalids and others towards this place. Its proximity to the lower country—the cheapness of living—the excellence of the neighboring society—the abundance of game—the rich field afforded to science—especially to Mineralogy and Botany, are facts not to be overlooked by the travelling world. But it is in the Mineral qualities of the Springs that the great attraction towards this spot consists. The Proprietor has no exaggerated lists of cures to present to the public, for he has just taken possession, nor would he deem it a compliment, either to the good taste or sagacity of the public, to present such if he had them. But he has the assurance of some of the most scientific Physicians and Chemists, to the rare and valuable properties of these Springs.—In 1834, Professor Olmsted (now of Yale College) made a strict analysis of this water, and pronounces its foreign ingredients to be

Sulphuretted Hydrogen,
Sulphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia,
Muric acid of Lime.

For a more extended statement, see his Geological Report of North Carolina, authorized by act of Assembly, pages 129-30. Space will not permit us to add the very flattering remarks of this gentleman—but any one at all acquainted with the subject cannot help perceiving the peculiar adaptation of these minerals, to the disorders that most prevail in the South.

The Proprietor can only superadd his determination to merit patronage by an unflinching attention to the wants, wishes and comforts of his visitors. The Springs are now, and will be throughout the year, open for the accommodation of travellers.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Great Sale of GOLD MINES and valuable Property.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg county, made with the view of determining several conflicting interests, I shall sell on the 30th day of May, (and continue the sale from day to day until all is sold) at the St. Catharine Mills, near Charlotte, N. C., at public sale, the entire estate and interest of the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company, held under the charter of said company, besides their leasehold estate in the Cappa Mine. The said sale will embrace their interest and leases in St. Catharine's Mills and Charlotte Mine, together with their right and shares and leases of various other mining properties in the county of Mecklenburg, including several Engines and other Machinery, and mining supplies. The sale will also include Mules, Oxen, &c. Terms will be more explicitly stated at the time of sale; but for the greater portion of the purchase money, a credit of one year is allowed, by order of the Court, the purchaser giving security.

ALFRED M. BURTON, Trustee.

NOTICE.
ANY person in Charlotte having in their possession Books belonging to Nat. W. Alexander, Esq., are requested to deliver them to me at my office.

W. J. ALEXANDER.

For Sale.
1000 lbs. Superfine FLOUR,
12 Barrels do.
1 Kit of Lard.
TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
March 31, 1838.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Mecklenburg and other counties, that they have just received an additional supply of

Swain's Panacea,
which, with the same received in February, enables a large and general assortment, comprising almost every article in the Materia Medica.

We now offer these, either wholesale or retail, upon reasonable terms, and with Physicians and planters to call and examine our stock. All orders from Physicians or others will meet with prompt attention, and be thankfully received. We feel confident we can do well by them. We deem it unnecessary to mention every article, but will name a few in our list, viz:

Swain's Panacea,
Carpenter's Sarsaparilla, Sarsaparilla Powders,
Extract of Sassafras,
" of Sarsaparilla, Capsule and Capsules,
" of Tolu,
" of Buchu,
" of Pinkroot,
Precept Extract of Bark,
Compound Syrup of Liverwort,
Compound Cerate of Capsules.

Gallagher's Fever and Ague Pills,
Dr. Peters' do.
Dr. Lee's do.
Dr. Beckwith's do.
Dr. Cook's do.
Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint,
with a variety of other Patent Medicines.
—ALSO—
An assortment of Patent Brackets.
WILLIAMS & BOYD.
Charlotte, March 12, 1838.

Heavy Wanted.

THE Subscribers earnestly request all persons who are indebted to them, either by Note or Account, to call and settle the same by Cash—if not in full as much as they can—every little being of consequence. This call is made through necessity to enable us to lay in a Spring supply of Goods. Those having old accounts and cannot settle them by Cash, are requested to call and close the same by Note.

We still have quite a good assortment of Dry Goods, &c. on hand, which we are anxious to sell, and would sell low for Cash. Those wishing to get bargains are requested to call.
A. & W. ALEXANDER.
March 9, 1838.

NEW FIRM!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into Business together, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Jewelry Business.

We invite the attention of the public to our present Stock of Goods, which we will sell low for Cash. All kinds of work done at the Shortest Notice.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.
No. 23, 1837.
Those Trotter returns his thanks to the Public for their support and respectfully invites their custom to the above firm. He would here remind those indebted to him by Note or Book account that it is desirable that the same should be settled by Cash without delay, as he cannot give longer indulgence.

Wrapping Paper,
Is kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.
Oct. 3, 1837.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
For Ulcers, Tumors, &c.,
Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.
—WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1836.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.
I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep.

I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied Gray's Invaluable Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLIMAN.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.
Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

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JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.
Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

George Bank Bills, Augusta and Savannah per cent. dis. County Bank \$1 a per cent. Commercial Bank, Columbia, per.

Camden Bank, per.

Bills Merchants Bank, Charon, 11 per cent.

North Carolina money, per.

Cheeks on New York 2 1/2 per cent. per month other places at the North, 3 per cent. per month.